BOMBAY GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LII. **BOMBAY: FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1841.** **New Series No. 31.**

CHARGES FOR ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

6 Annas per line, with the customary abatement to the Trade.
For others the charges are:
6 Annas per line for a first insertion.
3 do. do. for a second do.
2 do. do. for a third do.
the same being in immediately succeeding papers.
Under ten lines, 4 Rupees.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND DISPATCH.

WHICH will contain a Precis of Indian Intelligence for the past Month.

The Public and Subscribers to the Gazette are informed that an Overland Monthly Dispatch, will be published at this Office for the present and every succeeding Mail—to Subscribers of the Gazette, *Gratis*.—Non-Subscribers one Rupee per Copy and to Subscribers for the above alone Rs. 10 per Annum, in England £1. 1s.

The Outstation Subscribers to the *Bombay Gazette* are hereby informed that if they will favor the Editor with the names of the Parties in England to whom they wish their Overland Gazette to be sent, they will be forwarded punctually through the Post Office here by each Steamer.

No Postage is levied by the Falmouth route and by Marseilles Two-pence.

Agents in England, Messrs. Grindlay, Christian and Matthews, 16, Cornhill, and 8, St. Martin's place, Charing Cross.

Bombay Gazette Office, No. 5, Forbes' Street.

THE SUBSCRIBERS of the BOMBAY GAZETTE are respectfully requested to take notice that the New Proprietorship commenced from the 1st of June 1840, and that all accounts &c. with the present concern will commence from that date.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the GAZETTE are requested that whenever a change of residence or Station may take place, they will be pleased to give information of the same, in order, to prevent mistakes in forwarding their Newspaper.

COPPER PLATE PRINTING.

THE LADIES and GENTLEMEN of the Presidency and the Public in general are hereby informed, that VISITING and INVITATION CARDS will be neatly executed and on reasonable terms at this Office.

All orders for Copper Plate Engraving and Card Printing addressed to the Printer of this Paper will be carefully attended to.

TO THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE following Works are for Sale and to be had on application at this Office.

MARRYAT'S CODE OF SIGNALS, Sixth Edition, of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Parts, with the Supplement to the above, and also the Honorable Company's Steamers and Ships of War, corrected and enlarged with considerable alterations and additions..... Rs. 2

Report of the Commissioners for Inquiring into the Naval and Military Promotion and Retirement..... Rs. 2

Proceedings of a General Court Martial held at Fort George on Captain D. G. DUFF, 16th Regt. N. I..... Rs. 1

BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE.

MANY applications having been made to the EDITOR of this Journal, and promises of assistance given to get up a *Sporting Magazine*. It is hereby announced that the 1st No. of the BOMBAY SPORTING MAGAZINE was published on the 25th of December, and No 2 will appear in March. The price to Subscribers is 12 Rupees a year, single numbers 4 Rupees. Communications will be thankfully received.

FOR SALE.—A few copies of the "CEYLON MAGAZINE" from No. 1 to 3, for September, October and November, Price 3 Rupees per Copy.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Office.

Gentlemen desirous of becoming Subscribers to the above Periodical will be pleased to communicate the same to the Editor by letter post paid.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	,,	1
Policies of Insurance	,,	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	,,	8
Bills of Lading	,,	8
Powers of Attorney, each	,,	8

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING for the examination of the Students of the *Elphinstone Native Education Institution* will take place at the Society's Rooms on Saturday the 20th Instant, at 11 A. M.

The Honorable the Governor in the Chair.

H. N. RAMSAY,—*Secretary.*
E. N. E. Institution.

Bombay, 9th March 1841.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. the following. Wines, received direct from Portugal, in 3 dozen cases, viz.

Port Wine	Rs.	15 per dozen.
Muscatel	,,	12 per do.
Lisbon	,,	9 per do.

Bombay, 12th March 1841.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE A. I. Ship "CHIEFTAIN," of 600 Tons, Captain H. PAYNE, will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. McGREGOR BROWNRIGG AND Co,

Bombay, 12th March 1841.

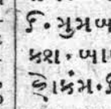
FOR MADRAS.

TOUCHING on the Malabar Coast and Colombo should sufficient inducement offer. The fine Barque "COLONGA PACKET," 300 Tons, Register, "Old Measurement," Captain GIBSON, daily expected has splendid accommodations for Passengers, and will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage. Apply to

THOS. JEFFERIES AND CO.

Bombay, 12th March 1841.

FOR SINGAPORE.



THE Teak built Barque "COLONEL NEWALL," 214 Tons, Register, "Old Measurement" Captain GRANT, this Vessel is just come out of Dock, having undergone very extensive repairs, ready to receive cargo, and will have immediate despatch. For Freight or Passage apply to

THOS. JEFFERIES AND CO.

Bombay, 12th March 1841.

FOR SALE by Public Auction at the Custom House Bunder on Monday next the 15th Instant, at 2 P. M. The fine Teak built Ship "*Drongan*," Register 355 87/94 Tons, old Measurement, together with all her Tackle, furniture &c. The Vessel is well found, carries a large cargo, and sails well. For particulars apply at the Office of THOS. JEFFERIES AND Co.

N. B.—The Vessel is insured at Calcutta for Rupees 53,000, and the premium paid up to the 1st of August next, of which the purchaser will have the benefit.

Bombay, 12th March 1841.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an adjourned General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, will be held at my Office in the Town Hall, on Tuesday next, the 23rd instant, at 12 o'clock in the forenoon; when all persons who have presented Petitions against the Assessment, within the limits of the Town, are directed to *appear* before Her Majesty's Bench of Justices, and *bring witnesses* in support of their claims for reduction.

GEO. NOTON,—*Clerk of the Peace.*

Town Hall, Bombay, March 12th 1841.

જાહેર. ખબર*

ફિલ્ખેઆથી. ખબર. આપીકછેજે. આ મહીનાની. તારીખ. ૨૩ મી. અને. મંગલ વારને. દીને. બપોર નાં. કલાક. ૧૨ માં. પી શ. જરાટીશનાં. શાકેબ. લોક. પૂરી. ઘેરોનાં ટાકશ. બાબત. તજવીજ. કરવાશાકું. કાપી શમાં. ક્રોલા. મટે. બેશરો. વાશતે. જે. લોકો ફિ. યુમબઈ. શેકેરની. કૂદમાંનાં. ઘેરોનાં. ટા કશ. બાબત. અરજીઓ. આપીછે. તેકોને. કોકમ. કિછેજે. ટાકશનાં. પકશા. ઓછા. ક રવા. શાકું. પોતાનાં. શાકેદ. કોશે. તેઓને શાથે. લાવીને. નાંકાં. કાજેર. થકું. — તારી ખ ૬ ઠી. માચ. શને. ૧૮૪૧ ઈંગરેજી* જી — નોટંગ — પીશ. જુગટીશનો. કલારક*

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given that GOVINDJEE JUSSA hath contracted to sell to NARROBA RAGOONATHJEE of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant all that Piece or Parcel of landed or Oart together with five Houses standing thereon situate without the Fort Walls of Bombay in Gunness Wadey near Green Market, all persons having any claim or demand thereon by way of mortgage, inheritance or otherwise are hereby required to make known the same to Mr. ARMITAGE Solicitor for the purchaser within fourteen days from the date hereof otherwise they will be precluded therefrom.—Dated this 11th day of March 1841.

PERSONS desirous of contracting for the supply of good Brandy, Rum, Gin, White and Port Wine, Bottled and Draft Beer, for the Canteen of H. M. 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment at Deesa, for 12 Months, (provided the Corps remain so long at the above named Station, from 1st June next) are requested to send Sealed Tenders post paid to the President of the Canteen Committee on or before the 28th Instant, each Tender to be accompanied by Samples, Carriage paid.

All supplies to be delivered at the Regimental Canteen or Stores, free of Carriage, and every other Expence, Damage or Loss to be at the risk of the Contractor, until a receipt has been given for the quantity received.

Camp Deesa, 2nd March 1841.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT, REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 4th March 1841.

Mr. J. W. Turquand, third assistant to the collector of Tanna, is permitted to proceed into the districts, on deputation.

Bombay Castle, 6th March 1841.

Mr. A. W. Jones to be an assistant to the collector of continental customs and excise.

Mr. W. Escombe, first assistant to the collector of Dharwar, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under section XI of the absentee rules, to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 9th March 1841.

Mr. Alexander Elphinston, collector and magistrate of Rutnageeree, delivered over charge of the collectorate to his first assistant, Mr. Price, in the 17th ultimo.

Mr. J. W. Langford, late acting collector of Tanna, is permitted to remain on deputation in the districts, for ten days, beyond the prescribed period of four months.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 5th March 1841.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to notify for general information, that Mr. J. S. De Vitre has been examined in the printed regulations, and found competent to enter on the transaction of public business.

Bombay Castle, 10th March 1841.

L. C. C. Rivett esq. is appointed to the situation of superintendent of the government printing establishment, in succession to Mr. C. McLeod, deceased.

Mr. W. Blowers is appointed to the situation of deputy post master general at Bombay, in succession to Mr. C. McLeod, deceased.

Ensign W. S. Furneaux, of the 1st European Regiment, is appointed assistant to the superintendent of roads and tanks, in succession to lieutenant Curtis, proceeded on field service.

Lieutenant A. Price, of the 4th Regiment N. I. and Lieutenant D. O. T. Compton, of the 18th Regiment N. I. to act as assistants to the superintendent of roads and tanks.

Lieutenant Burke, assistant superintendent of roads and tanks, is allowed an extension to the 31st instant, of the leave granted to him on the 10th ultimo, to proceed to the Mahableshwur Hills, on sick certificate.

Assistant surgeon P. W. Hockin is appointed civil surgeon at Ahmednuggur, in supercession of the Government notification of the 13th January last, but is to continue in his present regimental charge, until regularly relieved.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 6th March 1841.

The judges of the sudder dewance adawlut have issued a sunnud, bearing date the 22nd ultimo, to Azun Prullad Annundrao, alias Shaorao, appointing him to act as moonsiff at Mhar, in the Conkan zillah.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1841.

Mr. E. L. Jenkins is appointed to act as senior assistant judge and session judge of Ahmednuggur for the detached station of Dhoolia.

Bombay Castle, 9th March 1841.

Under the provisions of regulation VI of 1834, the civil courts in the Sholapore division of the Poonah zillah, will be closed for a period of six weeks, from the 15th instant.

Bombay Castle, 10th March 1841.

Under the provisions of regulation VI, of 1834, the court of suddur dewanee adawlut will adjourn its sittings, for a period of six weeks, from the 15th proximo.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 10th March 1841.

M. W. Courtney, political superintendent at Sawunt Waree, resumed charge of his duties, on the 27th ultimo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
J. P. WILLOUGHBY,
Secretary to Government.

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

No. 141 of 1841.—With reference to the Government General Orders Nos. 520 and 743 of 1840, establishing new rates of Pay &c. for European Troops, the Honorable the Governor in Council publishes the following rules for the purpose of assimilating the issue of the new pay and allowances according to the practice observed under the Bengal Presidency.

2nd. East Indian Women married to European Soldiers, are not to draw the Government allowance unless they shall have been educated at some public School, but exception to this rule will be made in favor of Women who may be furnished with certificates of Christian education and good character, which certificates are to be submitted to the Governor in Council for consideration and orders thereon. All Women of the above description at present in the receipt of the Government allowance, are to continue to draw the same.

3rd. Widows of European Soldiers are allowed to draw for six months after the death of their husbands, if they are in this Country, and remain single, subsistence money, vizt:—

European Widows 5 RS a month.
East Indian Widows 3½ Rs. a month.

The allowance of 8 Rupees a month to European Widows is abolished, but those at present in receipt of that allowance are to continue to draw it.

4th. No stoppage is to be made from the subsistence money of Women and Children for ration issued to them on Ship board.

5th. Dry Batta to soldiers on the Town Major's Non-Effective List, including Staff Serjeants of Native Corps and stations, Men employed in the Ordnance Department, and all others removed from Regimental duty, and not entitled to receives Rations in kind, is to be drawn at the following rates, vizt.

at Garrison station.. Rs. 3 6 8
at Full Batta.. do .. do 6 13 4
} for any month, and paid by the several Paymasters.

6th. When a Commissariat Officer may deem it unnecessary to keep a separate Establishment for supplying provisions to details of Europeans, whether the number may exceed or be below 7 Men, he is to pay them Compensation in lieu of the full ration, at the rate of three Annas and four Pies (0 3 4) per diem, being for any month Rs. 6 5 4. When rations are issued and any portion may not be obtainable, the Commissariat will pay the estimated value of the same as provided for in para. 7 of the G. G. O No. 743 of 1840.

7th. Increased pay for *Length of Service*, to Corporals, Privates &c. is to be drawn at the rates laid down in the Tables published in G. G. O. No. 520, but the additional Penny, two Pence, three Pence, and four Pence per diem, termed *good conduct pay*, is to be drawn at the following rates, and it is to be charged in the pay abstracts separately, under the head of extra charges.

1 Penny per diem	Rs.	1	3	11
2 Pence.....do....,		2	7	9
3 do.....do....,		3	11	8
4 do.....do....,		4	15	6

} for any month.

8th. Family Remittances to Europe by Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers are to be made at the intrinsic par value of the Rupee, viz. 2s | 0½d, this rule to have effect after the quarter ending 30th April next.

9th. In view to Paras. 5 and 7 of these Regulations having effect simultaneously at all the stations, they are not to come into operation until after the end of April next.

No. 142 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed:—

A Regimental Order dated 10th ultimo, by Major R. W. Brough, Commanding Her Majesty's 2nd or Queen's Royal Regiment of Foot, appointing Lieutenant Addison to act as Adjutant to that Corps, during the absence of Lieutenant and Adjutant Simmons about to proceed to England.

No. 143 of 1841.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council has much pleasure in re-publishing for general information, the following General Orders issued by the Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council, dated the 3rd ultimo.

The Right Honorable the Governor General of India in Council has great pleasure in publishing to the Army, the following Extract from the London Gazette, containing the grant of Honorary Distinctions to Lieutenant Colonel Foster Stalker of the Bombay Army, in the Service of the East India Company, for his services in Affghanistan.

"*Whitehall, November 20th*, 1840."

"The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Foster Stalker Esqr. Lieutenant Colonel of the 2nd European Regiment, in the Service of the East India Company on the Bombay Establishment, and Companion of the Most Honorable Military Order of the Bath, Her Royal Licence and Permission, that he may accept, and wear the Insignia of the 3rd Class of the Order of the Dooranee Empire which His Majesty Shah Soojah Ool Moolk, King of Affghanistan hath been pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of His Majesty's approbation of his services in Candahar, Cabool, and at the Capture of the Fortress of Ghuznee, and that he may enjoy all the rights and privileges thereunto annexed, provided nevertheless that Her Majesty's said Licence and Permission doth not authorize the assumption of any style, appellation, rank, precedence or privilege appertaining unto a Knight Bachelor of these Realms."

And also to command, that Her Majesty's said concession and especial mark of Her Royal Favor be registered, together with the relative documents, in Her Majesty's College of Arms."

No. 144 of 1841.—The following orders are confirmed:—

An order by Major C. Cathcart dated the 6th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Prendergast to act as Adjutant to the 10th Regiment Native Infantry, from the date of the departure of Lieutenant Vincent to the Presidency on sick certificate:

An order by Major Cumming dated 15th January last, appointing Lieutenant Hunt to act as Quarter Master and Paymaster to the 1st Bombay European Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Woodward.

No. 145 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon G. J. Shaw, M. D. is placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for the purpose of relieving Assistant Surgeon R. H. Davidson.

No. 146 of 1841.—Major E. M. Willoughby of the 18th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed a furlough to Europe for three years, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 6th March 1841.

No. 147 of 1841.—With reference to paragraph 3rd of the General Order by the Government of India, republished at Bombay under No. 743 of 1840, the Bengal rule is notified to be, that the pay and allowances of European Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers who die, shall be drawn up to the date of decease only, and that to meet the charges of Interment, a sum equal to one month's pay of the deceased shall be drawn in the pay abstract under the head of "Extra Charges" and designated as "Funeral Charges on account of Serjeant or Private A. B." This allowance is not to be drawn from Men drowned whose bodies do not receive Sepulture.

2. The Indents on the Commissariat Department for Coffins for European Soldiers are to be discontinued, but that Department will supply Coffins for deceased Women and Children and Pensioners as heretofore, until further orders.

No. 148 of 1841.—The following Native Promotion is made:—

7th Regiment Native Infantry.

Color Havildar Heernac Ellnac to be Jemedar, vice Deena Sing deceased.—Date of rank, 15th November 1840.

No. 149 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed.

An order by Major Forbes, Commanding at Dadur, dated 31st January 1841, appointing Captain Hart, of the 2nd Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Staff Officer, and to have charge of the Treasure Tumbril at that Station from the 1st February, during the absence of Captain White of Her Majesty's 40th Regiment with his Regiment to Bagh, or until further orders.

No. 150 of 1841.—The undermentioned Cadets for the Cavalry and Infantry, are ranked from the dates specified opposite their respective names and posted to Regiments to fill vacancies

Cavalry.

1 George Francis Loch, to rank as Cornet, Regimental rank 12th December 1840, Army rank 4th December 1840, appointed to the 2nd Regiment Light Cavalry, not arrived.

Infantry.

1 John Phillip Winfield, to rank as Ensign, Regimental rank 12th December 1840, Army rank 22nd October 1840, appointed to the 2nd European Light Infantry, not arrived.*

2 Edward Darnley Halswell, to rank as Ensign, Regimental rank 12th December 1840, Army rank 22nd October 1840, appointed to the 6th Regt. N. I., not arrived.

3 George Scriven, to rank as Ensign, Regimental rank 6th February 1841, Army rank 22nd October 1840, appointed to the 1st European Regiment, not arrived.

4 Henry Edward Gordon Close, to rank as Ensign, Regimental rank 6th February 1841, Army rank 22nd October 1840, appointed to the 2nd European Light Infantry, not arrived.

No. 151 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed:—

An order by Brigadier Gibbon, dated the 1st February last, appointing Captain R. J. Littlewood, of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to conduct the duties of Major of Brigade at Deesa, during the absence of Captain Penney on leave

No. 152 of 1841.—The rank of the undermentioned Assistant Surgeons having been received from the Hon'ble Court of Directors, dates of Commissions are assigned to them from the dates of their departure from Europe, as follows.

Medical Establishment.

Not arrived.
1 James Drummond Campbell.....28th Oct. 1840.
2 George Baines... 2nd Dec. ditto
3 Elijah Impey... 4th do. ditto

No. 153 of 1841.—The following order is confirmed.

A Field Order by Major General Brooks, Commanding Scinde Force, dated Camp near Mungalkasheer, 6th February 1841, directing Brevet Captain G. N. Prior, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, at act as Interpreter to the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, until further orders.

No. 154 of 1841.—The following Brigadee order by Brigadier F. Farquharson, Camp, Kurrachee, dated 27th January 1841, is confirmed.

Brevet Captain and Lieutenant Stevens, 21st Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Commissariat Agent with the Government Horses and Tattoos, proceeding to Sukkur.

No. 155 of 1841.—The following Officers, Cadets of the season 1825 are promoted to the Brevet rank of Captain, from the dates specified opposite their names.

Lt. R. Lewis, of the 22d Regt. N. I.....	18th Jan. 1841.
Lt. J. Ash, of the Regt. of Artillery.....	17th Feb. 1841.
Lt. C. G. G. Munro, of the 16th Regt. N. I.....	
Lt. C. F. Jackson, of the 2nd Regt. Light Cavalry..	
Lt. C. Lucas, of the 4th Regiment N. I.....	
Lt. H. Ash, of the 20th Regiment N. I.....	
Lt. C. Threshie, of the 10th Regiment N. I.....	
Lt. J. R. Willoughby, of the 25th Regiment N. I.....	20th Feby 1841.
Lt. W. B. Salmon, of the 19th Regiment N. I.....	
Lt. J. Ramsay, of the 9th Regiment N. I.....	
Lt. J. W. Auld, of the 26th Regiment N. I.....	

No. 156 of 1841.—Lieutenant C. D. Delamotte of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed to proceed to Bangalore and to the Neilgherries, for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence for six months.

Bombay Castle, 6th March 1841.

No. 157 of 1841.—The following promotions and appointments are made, to take effect from the 1st instant, consequent on the retirement of A. Henderson Esqr. 3rd Member of the Medical Board, from the service.

Superintending Surgeon Francis Sheppee, to be 3rd Member of the Medical Board.

Surgeon Christopher Kane, to be a Superintending Surgeon on the Establishment.

Senior Assistant Surgeon C. F. Collier, to be Surgeon, vice Henderson retired,

No. 158 of 1841.—The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments consequent on the promotion of Surgeon Kane to be a Superintending Surgeon on the Establishment.

Surgeon J. McLennan to be Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency.

Surgeon R. Brown, M. D. to be Surgeon to the European General Hospital, vice McLennan.

Surgeon J. Scott to act as Surgeon to the European General Hospital, until Dr. Brown assumes charge, or until further orders.

N. 159 of 1841.—Lieutenant J. G. Caulfield, of the Bengal Establishment, is allowed to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, for the benefit of his health, with leave of absence for two years.

No. 160 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon J. B. Macdonald, of the Bengal Establishment, is allowed to proceed to the Neilgherries, for a period of one year, for the benefit of his health.

No. 161 of 1841.—A Garrison Order by the Officer Commanding at Surat, directing Captain Wenn of the 13th Regiment Native Infantry, to receive charge of the office of Assistant Superintending Engineer of the Northern Provinces, on the departure of Lieutenant Munbee, is confirmed.

No. 162 of 1841.—Mr. Lewis Pelly, is admitted to the Service, as a Cadet of Infantry, on this Establishment from the 30th of January last, and promoted to Ensign, leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.

No. 163 of 1841.—Mr. Edward Younghusband, is admitted to the service, in conformity with his appointment by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors, as a Cadet of Infantry on this Establishment, and promoted to Ensign. leaving the date of his Commission for future adjustment.—Date of arrival at Bombay, 28th February 1841.

Bombay Castle, 8th March 1841.

No. 164 of 1841.—The extension of leave granted to Surgeon James Burnes, K. H. in G. G. O. No. 78 of the 29th January last, is cancelled from the 18th ultimo, the date of that Officer's return to the Presidency.

No. 165 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon Carnegie is allowed to resign the medical charge of the Scinde Irregular Horse.

No. 166 of 1841.—The following Acting Staff Appointments to the Detachment of Her Majesty's 18th Foot, under the command of Major Johnson, are confirmed :—

Lieutenant Bernard, to act as Adjutant.
,, Martin, as Quarter Master.

Serjeant Patrick Flaherty, to act as Serieant Major.
Serjeant W. McLeod, as Quarter Master Serjeant.

The above appointments have effect from the 1st ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 9th March 1841.

No. 167 of 1841.—Several instances having occured in which the provisions of Art. 24 of Section XXVI. of the Military Regulations have been overlooked by Officers in charge of the Estates of deceased Military Men, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to republish the rule in question, and to call the particular attention to it of all Officers concerned.

Previously to the amount of the Estate of a deceased Officer being paid into the Treasury, it is directed to be ascertained, by the Officer in charge of the property, whether the Hon'ble Company have any demands against the deceased, for which purpose he will communicate to the Military Auditor General, the amount of balance in his hands, and he will retain the amount until the receipt of the reply of the Military Auditor General, who, if any claim should exist, will specify, the amount to be retained on account of the Company, and the remainder to be paid into the Hon'ble Company's Treasury, without delay. by the Officer in charge, agreeably to the instructions in the preceding paragraphs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt*

Military Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

March 10th.—Major W. Foquett, 2d E. Lt. Infy., from Poonah.
do. do. Lieut. Col. A. Manson, 2d B. Arty., from Nuggur.

DEPARTURES.

March 9th.—Ensign H. B. Hopper, 31st Bengal N. I., to England.
do. 10th. Capt. Gillander, 2d Regt. E. Lt. Infy., to Poonah.
do. 11th. Capt. M. G. Dennis, H. M. 6th Foot, to Poonah.
do. do. Lieut. F. Wemyss, Engrs., to do.

Marine Department.

Bombay Castle, 5th Marh 1841.

No. 23 of 1841.—The leave of absence granted to Lieutenant George Quanborough, of the Invalid Establishment of the Indian Navy, under date 12th March last, to proceed to the Malabar Coast, is extended for a further period of twelve months.

Bombay Castle, 6th March 1841.

No. 24 of 1841.—Ardaseer Assistant Builder in the Dock Yard, is allowed to be absent from his duties till the 31st instant, on sick certificate.

No. 25 of 1841.—Assistant Surgeon Collum, is allowed to proceed to Mahableshwar, and to be absent from his duty till the 31st Instant, for the benefit of his health.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

Notice is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Honorable the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer, with a Mail for Suez, on Thursday the 1st of April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*
Bombay Castle, 5th February 1841.

Shipping Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

March 11th, The E. I. C. Iron Steamer Medusa, Mr. H. Dawson, in charge from Kurrachie 8th March.

SAILED.

March 9th, Ship Thomas Coutts, R. E. Warner, Master, to Colombo, Cape and London. *Passengers.*—Capt. Hall, Mrs. Hall, 1 Child and 1 European Female Servant Capt. & Mrs. Faber and 2 Children, 1 European Female Servant and one Native Do. Capt. Young, Mrs. Leckie, Miss Leckie, Lieut. Campion, and 1 Native Servant, 2 Masters Grimes, 1 Native Female and 1 Male Servant, Mr. J. G. Caulfield, Major Willoughby, Lieut. Hopper and Servant, Master Smith, Mrs. Barnes and 2 Children.

Do. 9th, The E. I. C. Steamer Hugh Lindsay, Mr. A. Read, in charge to Kurrachee. *Passengers.*—Troops.

Do. do. Iron Steamer Satellite, Mr. W. S. Cole, in charge to Kurrachee.

Shipping in the Harbour.

R. I. C. Vessels.	E. I. C. Steamers.
Receiving Ship Hastings.	Indus.
Schooners	Auckland.
Taptee.	Cleopatra.
Royal Tiger.	Zenobia.
Brig.	Medusa.
Palinurus.	

Merchant Vessels.

ENGLISH.

Charles Grant.	Simon Taylor.
Hugh Walker.	Champion.
Sir Edward Paget,	Chieftain.
Earl of Balcarras.	Wave.
Reliance.	Lancaster.
British Merchant.	Carnatic.
Hope.	

COUNTRY.

Cauderbux.	Ratler.
Pittamber Savoy,	Corsair.
Caroline.	Mary Gordon.
Colonel Newal.	Arab.
Essavie.	Drongan.
Maria.	Roopaulay.
Ruby.	Yatch Prince Rigent.
Fanny,	Asia.
Hydroose.	Amoody.
Alexander Robertson	Dawlut Savoy.
Ruparell.	Agnes.
Hamoody.	Jehangier.
Nassry (Imaum of Muscat	Wild Irish Girl.
Caroline (Do.)	Malik-ool-Bahr.
Sophia,	Cursetjee Cawasjee.
Cady Grant.	Shaw Allum.

FRENCH.

LaAdele.	
Josephine.	

ARAB.

Harsingar.	
Lodease.	
Hamonshaw.	
Shawen Shaw.	
Fezrabany..	

PORTUGUESE.

Brig (War) Cassador Africano.	
Barque Marquis of Hastings.	
Brig Simplicia.	
Brig Novo Viagente.	

Vessels expected to Sail.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer....	Spt. I. Navy.	Suez.. .	1st April.
Sir Ed. Paget..	Skinner&Co.	London ..	immediate.
Asia.....	Remington & Co.....	Do.. ..	Despatch.
Earl of Balcarra	Remington & Co....		
Charles Grant..	C. Cowasjee & Co ...		
Reliance.....	Foster & Co.	Liverpool.	In March.
Champion.....	Skinner &Co	Liverpool.	Despatch.
Hugh Walker.	Do.....	Clyde.. ..	Despatch.
Hope.....	Do.....	China.....	in April.
British Merchant.....	W. & T. Edmond &Co.	Liverpool.	Despatch.
Simon Taylor.	Forbes & Co.	China ..	im. desptch
Chieftain.. ...	McG. Brownrigg &Co..		
Wave..... ..	B. & A. Hormusjee ..	Liverpool	In March.
Lancaster. ..	.....		
Hannah..	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Singapoor	
Colonel Newal	T. Jefferies & Co.. ..	Do.	Despatch.
Mary Gordon..	Furdoonjee Limjee....	China.....	im. desptch
Corsair.....	J. Dadabhoy & Co.....	China.....	immediate.
Drognan.....	T. Jefferies and Co....	Calcutta..	Despatch.
Agnes..... ..	A. & A. Hormuzjee..	Do.. ..	Despatch.
Wild Irish Girl.	J. N. Wadya	Singapore.	10th March
Cursetjee Cowasjee.....	.....	and Macao	
Sophia.....	.....		
Lady Grant..	.....		
Jehangeer.....	T. Jefferies& Co.....	Eastward.	Despatch.

CORRESPONDENCE.

BOMBAY DISTRICT BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—I noticed the remarks in your excellent paper of Monday the 8th Instant, on the contributions to the Bombay District Benevolent Society, that the Roman Catholic Gentlemen had opened their purse strings, and increased the resources of this really Charitable Institution, in which their poor Brethren participate so largely.

On looking over the List however, I am sorry to observe only two names among the contributions, and these are from Gentlemen who have largely subscribed to this excellent Institution from its commencement.

I hope therefore you will make another appeal in your widely circulated Journal to the Roman Catholic Gentry, Clerical as well as Lay, for the former seem especially called upon to be foremost in so good a cause, and I still think with you they only want to be reminded of this matter to open their purse strings widely—benevolence being the most characteristic feature of their Holy Religion.

I am, Sir,
Your obliged Servant,
A SUBSCRIBER AND CONSTANT READER.

Bandoop, 10th March, 1841.

Supreme Court.

BEFORE SIR H. ROPER IN CHAMBERS.

In the matter of the Petition of

MR. WHITTINGTON.

The applicant who has lately arrived from Calcutta applied by Petition to be admitted to practice as a Solicitor in the Court.

It appearing however that Mr. Whittington had been admitted in Ireland and had not duly graduated at Westminster as required by the Charter establishing the Supreme Court at Bombay. His Lordship Sir Henry Roper expressed strong doubts as to Mr. Whittington's eligibility, and recommended his waiting for a decision in his case until the arrival of Sir Erskine Perry who was shortly expected—adding at the same time "that he felt a greater delicacy "on the subject in as much as the appli- "cant was one of his own countrymen."

Should Mr. Whittington's application be eventually refused, we do not think any parties can materially suffer, looking at the very small amount of business which is divided amongst the present Practitioners, few of whom we are assured are making hardly any thing beyond a bare competence.

Spirit of the Journals.

THE HINDOOS AS THEY ARE.

No. 10.

Having endeavoured to lay before our readers a concise but faithful account of the different ceremonies attending a Hindoo marriage and noticed the great interest which the females feel in such transaction, we now proceed to examine a little the necessary consequences of the present system of marriage, premising that next to religion this social institution of the Hindoos exercises the greatest influence on their domestic happiness and misery. Whoever has seriously reflected on the nature and tendency of the matrimonial laws and usage of the natives, has found abundant to regret that a hallowed union which is so admirably adapted to promote and multiply the joys of life, has, by unvarying customs and antiquated institutions, been prostituted into an unmitigated evil, sickening and poisoning the very vital stamine of the social system. It is obvious even to common observation that wherever marriages are contracted at the early age of twelve or fourteen, the duties and obligation of such a state of life are, of necessity, greatly neglected. The parties thus affianced together are in such an early stage of their existence totally unfit to govern or educate their offspring and give betimes such a direction to their plant minds as may ultimately lead to the full developement of their intellectual faculties, The children of the Europeans are more indebted for their improvement and enlightenment to the superior care taken of them by their parents in early engrafting on their minds the germs of human excellence than to the fund of knowledge which they subsequently acquire in their riper years. But in this country the influence of first impressions instead of contributing to the government of their regular appetites, the cultivation of benevolence and the invigoration of intellect, tends only to produce the contrary effects which are perfectly discernible in the almost universal degradation of the native population. "Never," observed a man of acknowledged genius, "never have I known a man remarkable for wisdom and virtue, who was the son of a foolish mother." Every right thinking mind will be convinced of the truth of this assertion, when it contemplates the powerful ascendancy of early impressions which are interwoven, as it were, into the frame of our minds by maternal instruction. The premature marriages which take place amongst the Hindoos, are, it is obvious, rather subversive of than conducive to the effectual culture of intellect in infancy. There may be some objections to deferring this union too long in consequence of the warm temperature of the Indian climate, but they are not enough to satisfy us as to the reasonableness of forming an alliance at an age in which the parties to be wedded can scarcely govern themselves and feel an interest in each other's welfare. It is to this system of early marriage that we are to attribute the general appearance of old age and the symptoms of fading grace in the persons of Hindoo women even before they have attained the age of twenty—a period of life in which blooming beauty of the fair sex in all the civilized countries of Europe shines with the full lustre and freshness of youth.

Another evil arising from the present matrimonial institutions of the Hindoo, is to be found in the great number of widows, who, debarred as they are the blessings of knowledge, are often driven by the irresistible impulse of passions into the forbidden paths of life. It is too well known to need being mentioned that the Hindoo females continue to live with their parents for two, three or four years after their marriage : it is not a rare occurrence in this state that their husbands die and leave them the hapless victims of perpetual widowhood, a misfortune which is often followed by the deterioration of female virtue and the violation of marriage fidelity. This would not appear extraordinary at all, when we consider the mutable dispositions, the perverse nature and the want of settled affections of the Hindoo females. In these circumstances it is not unnatural that a virtuous father remarkable for his piety should consider it a benignant dispensation of Providence if his widowed daughter die a premature death. From the moment that her husband dies, the wife becomes an object of terror to her whole circle of friends, who narrowly watch her movements lest she would tarnish and sully the honor of her family by any improper act. Thus a *Grace* is often converted into a *Gorgon*, and a fountain of sweets into a living spring of gall and bitterness ! ! !

The manner in which matrimonial alliance are at present formed in this country, is also exceedingly unfavourable to the growth of that reciprocal affection and regard between an educated Hindoo and his ignorant wife, which constitutes the very essence of conjugal bliss. The one by the cultivation of his powers of intellectuality has cast his principles, his thoughts and his feelings into a new mould of refinement and imbibed a natural desire to participate in rational enjoyments of an elevated character, but the other is the very impersonation of ignorance—a perfect automaton void of any mental accomplishment, without which personal beauty, fading and evanescent as it is, is and empty casket that has lost its brightest jewel. The educated natives have long been twitted with being regardless of the charms and pleasures of the female society, but when we reflect on the relative position in which their wives stan to them, we cannot resist the conclusion that a hearty union, an intense reciprocation of feeling between the parties thus circumstanced, is more the result of adventitious circumstances than of pure, genuine and virtuous love.

The last serious objection to the present system of marriage which we shall notice, arise from the national degradation and squalid poverty of the great mass of the native population. It is not an uncommon thing in this country that an individual marries without the remotest prospect of providing for the subsistence of his wife and family. It was perhaps on a due consideration of this deplorable state of things that Dr. Wilson was led to make the following observation "British India," says he, "is a poor country and must remain so whilst its popula- tion has a perpetual tendency to exceed the means of subsistence." The inordinate desire of the Hindoo for marriage without any legitimate means of support, is the principal cause why they are not enabled to properly provide for the nourishment and rearing of their offspring. Marriage is seized here as a fleeting indulgence,—a means for the gratification of animal appetites, and is seldom considered as the reward of competence, of firm and unalienable attachment and the pledge of continued love, peace and harmony.—*Courier, Feb.* 27.

MOSES DOWECK COHEN.

High Priest of the Jews of Calcutta.

Salvation is of the Jews is the prophetic declaration of the Scriptures. The Christian community in all ages have watched with concern the fallen and scattered children of Israel. But in India attention has been mainly directed to the spot at which the lost tribes sojourn. In Robertson's historical disquisition concerning ancient India it is observed that the "Jews, by their vicinity to Tyre, had such an opportunity of observing the wealth which flowed into that city from the lucrative commerce carried on by the Phenicians from their settlements on the Arabian Gulf, as incited them to aim at obtaining some share of it. This they effected under the prosperous reigns of David and Solomon, partly by the conquests which they made of a small district in the land of Edom, that gave them possession of the harbours of Elath and Esiongeber on the Red Sea, and partly by the friendship of Hiram, king of Tyre ; who enabled Solomon to fit out fleets, which, under the direction of Phenician pilots, sailed to Tarshish and Ophir. In what region of the earth we should search for these famous ports which furnished the navy of Solomon with the various commodities enumerated by the sacred historians, is an inquiry that has long exercised the industry of learned men. They were early supposed to be situated in some part of India." Sir William Jones traced in a learned disquisition before the Asiatic Society the Jews among the Affghans. The subject is worthy the consideration of our learned friends now in Affghanistan The likeness of Dost Mahomed's brother which we gave in our last as far as features are concerned bear a striking resemblance to the Israelite. Sir William Jones declares that the "*Afghans,* according to their own traditions, are the posterity of MELIC TALUT (king SAUL) who, in the opinion of some, was a descendant of JUDAH, the son of JACOB, and according to others, of BENJAMIN, the brother of JOSEPH. In a war, which raged between the children of *Israel* and the *Amalekites*, the latter, being victorious, plundered the *Jews*, and obtained possession of the ark of the covenant Considering this the God of the *Jews*, they threw it into the fire, which did not affect it. They afterwards attempted to cleave it with axes, but without success : every individual, who treated it with indignity, was punished for his temerity. They then placed it in their temple, but all their idols bowed to it. At length they fastened it upon a cow, which they turned loose in the wilderness. MELIC TALUT had two sons, one called BERKIA, and the other IRMIA, who served DAVID, and were beloved by him. He sent them to fight against the infidels ; and by GOD's assistance, they were victorious. The son of BERKIA was called AFGHAN, and the son of IRMIA was named USBEC. Those youths distinguished themselves, in the reign of DAVID, and were employed by SOLOMON. AFGHAN was distinguished by his corporal strength, which struck terror into Demons and Genii. USBEC was eminent for his learning. AFGHAN used frequently to make excursions to the mountains ; where his progeny, after his death, established themselves, lived in a state of independence, built forts, and exterminated the infidels. When the select of creatures, MUHAMMED, appeared upon earth, his fame reached the AFGHANS, who sought him in multitudes under their leaders KHALID and ABDUL RASHID, sons of WALID. The prophet honoured them with the most gracious reception, saying : "Come, O "*Muluc*, or Kings ;" whence they assumed the title of *Melic*, which they enjoy to this day. The prophet gave them his ensign and said, that the faith would be strengthened by them. Many sons were born of KHALID, the son of WALID, who signalized themselves in the presence of the prophet, by fighting against the infidels. MUHAMMED honoured and prayed for them. In the reign of Sultan MAHMED OF *Ghazan*, eight men arrived, of the posterity of Khalid the son of Walid, whose names were Kalun, Alun, Daud, Yalua, Ahmed, Awin, and Ghazi. The Sultan was much pleased with them, and appointed each a commander in his army. He also conferred on them the offices of *Vazir*, and *Vakili Mutlak*, or Regent of the Empire. Whenever they were stationed, they obtained possession of the country built mosques, and overthrew the temples of idols. They encreased so much that the army of Mahmud was chiefly composed of *Afghans*. The race of *Afghans* possessed themselves of the mountain of Solomon, which is near *Kandahar* and the circumjacent country, where they have built forts ; this tribe has furnished many kings. The following monarchs of this race have sat upon the throne of *Dehli* Sultan *Behole*, *Afghan* Lodi, Sultan Secander, Sultan Ibrahim, Shir Shah, Islam Shah, Adil Shah Sur. They also number the following kings of *Gaur* Solaiman *Shah Gurzani*, Barazid *Shah*, and Kutb *Shah*; besides whom their nation has produced many conquerors of Provinces. The *Afghans* are called *Solaimant* either because they were formerly the subjects of Solomon, king of the *Jews*, or because they inhabit the mountain of Solomon." Future researches alone will establish the correctness of the traditions of the Affghans. In 1832, however, that extraordinary man the Reverend Jos. Wolff travelled, from Meshed to Sarakhs and Mour, in the kingdom of Khiva ; & from thence to Bokhara, Balkh, Bamian, Caboul, Peshwar, Lahore, Loodianah, and Simlah for the purpose of discovering the Lost Tribes of Israel. We have not space to enter into the particulars of his journey, by way of outline we may observe that Mr. Wolff found at Balkh 50 families of Jews ; the rest of the inhabitants were Tatshik Osbek : Affghans and Arabs. Near Balkh are villages entirely inhabited by Arabs, who speak the Arabic tongue ; one of the villages is called Jokhtan, probably of the Arab Tribe Joktan, who inhabit still the country Hattramawt, the Hazarmaveth of Genesis x, 26, and who are likewise mentioned in Genesis x. 26. At Caubul the missionary says he "met, with a very kind reception from Nuwab Jabar Khan and Messrs. Burnes and Gerard In the afternoon the Jews and the Armenians called on him. There were formerly 50 families of Jews, and 50 Armenians there, both of whom were brought by Ahmed Shah from Meshed 60 year ago ; but, as they are no longer allowed to sell brandy, most of them have left Cabul. The Jews went 10 months ago back to Meshed, and the Armenians to Erivan. There were only then at Cabul four Jewish families, and four Armenian men, and 19 Armian women." An Affghan by name Mullah Khodadad gave the Missionary the following information about the descent and origin of the Afghans. Afghana was the nephew of Asaph, the son of Berachis, and Afghana built the Temple of Solomon ; and one year and a half after Solomon died. he was banished from Jerusalem to Damascus on account of ill conduct. In the time of Nebuchadnezzer, the Jews were driven out from Palestine and carried to Babylon, whence the descendants of Afghans went to the mountain of Ghore, and in the time of Mahommed, they turned Mahommedans. This is the oral account M. Wolff heard from Mullah Khodadad. An extract has appeared in the Christian Observer however from a German paper in which it is asserted that " the Lost Ten Tribers of the Jews havs been found in *Li Bacharia* : some of them having attended the last Le ipsic Fair as shawl manufacturers. They speak in Thibet the Hindoo language, and are idolators ; but *believe in the Messiah*, and their restoration to Jerussal. They are supposed to consist of ten millions ; keep the Kipour : and do not like White Jews ; and call out, like the other Tribes, HEAR, O GOD OF ISRAEL, THERE IS BUT ONE GOD*. They are circumcised, and have a leader and elders.

It remains, to be ascertained whether these *Thibet Jews* have any connection with what are called the Black Jews of Cochin, respecting whom a letter had been addressed by Mr. W. to Dr. R. Tytler, who had collected some information on the subject. It is singular also that these Thibet Jews should " speak in the Hindoo language :" which may make it desirable to ascertain if their origin is at all traceable to any part of Hindoost'han : and how they came to engraft *Idolatry* into their practice, or can reconcile it with their " belief in the Messiah," and " their own restoration to Jerusalem; points at essential variance with each other. It has indeed been asserted (and as if ascertained in a publication devoted to the Jews and their conversion†) that the old Chinese Jews have the Pentateuch, which is conformable to the Hebrew Bible of Plautin : but the Chinese copy has no vowel points‡. Perhaps this may be some proof of their high antiquity, or they may have rejected the points as introduced by Esdras after the captivity. They themselves say they began to dwell among the Chinese, A. D. 73, three years before the destruction of Jerusalem ; travelling through Corassan and Samarcand : and their Lipai-se or Temple, is said to resemble that at Jerusalem.§ At that time they recorded 70 families; of the tribes of Benjamin, Levi, Judah, &c.*. Much information of these early Jewish settlers in China may be obtained from " The Jewish Expositor," and it will be a curious subject of investigation to ascertain whether the German information will lead to any *real* discovery of that fact, which is positively asserted to have been *ascertained* at Leipsic." In 1831 a converted Jew, Mr. Jacob Samuel, arrived in India on the same mission to his lost brethren. A society was established at Calcutta and he entered upon his labours, and the plan pursued was to visit the Jews at their own houses, and converse with them, and to preach to them publicly either in the Mariner's Church—the use of which was kindly granted to him for the purpose,—or on such of the Ghauts as he could find an audience on the Jewish Sabbaths.† * * *

It was the design of the Directors to open a School for the instruction of children of Jews, in which they should be taught to read the Sacred Scriptures, both in Hebrew and English. Although they deilred to accomplish this object it was found quite impracticable ; various obstacles presented themselves to the undertaking, which could not be esaily overcome, nor could they attempt to overcome them without an augmentation of the funds, which were never abundant. The design was one of so much importance, and has been attended with such beneficial result in Polsnd and in Germany‡ Such is the intelligence derived of the Jews in this country. There is a wide and interesting field for future researches concerning the children of Israel. But in the language of Abbe Raynal we may remark notwithstanding the exception we have alluded to—This singular nation hath maintained its character, under all the vicissitudes of its destiny ; that the Jews, conquered, subdued, dispersed, hated, and despised, have still remained attached to their nation ; that they have carried their annals, and their country with them, into all climates ; that whatever region they inhabit, they live in expectation of a deliverer, and die with their looks fixed upon their ancient temple, as additional evidence of which we proceed to notice the subject of our sketch.

Moses Doweck Cohen is the son of Simon Doweck Cohen, a merchant of Aleppo, his mother was the daughter of a Banker of Damascus ; Cohen was born at Aleppo in 1786, educated as a merchant, came to Calcutta as such in 1806. At this city there are about 150 female and 400 male Israelites ; they are chiefly engaged as brokers, and merchants of all grades. We believe, however, that Cohen is one of the most important persons among them, being descended from Aaron, has taken on himself the office of High Priest, which he discharges without any emolument ; he has only one assistant. They meet at a private dwelling. We have on several occasions been present at their festivals ; they were deeply

* Deut. Vi-4.
† Jewish Expositor, Vol. i. p. 107.
‡ P. 135. § p. 109.
* P. 107. † Christian Intelligencer. ‡ Ibid.

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interesting. The men are of all ages—the old are venerable and Patriarchal; the young athletee, fair, handsome and of striking Jewish features; the females are covered according to the eastern habits, consequently no opinion can be given of them. The rooms at which they hold their meetings, in the old China Bazar, are of great length and lighted up brilliantly with lamps. On the occasion of our visits they were crowded almost to suffocation. The Priest read the Psalms to which responses were loud, enthusiastic and deeply affecting. The subject of our sketch admitted us to the exterior of the Holy of Holies, where he showed the scriptures in a roll written in letters of gold. Some years ago we accompanied the late Dr. Robert Tytler to one of their meetings; it was crowded. Our learned friend being intimately acquainted with the Hebrew language he opened the scriptures and read the LIII of Isaiah; we were struck with the solemn silence that prevailed, and the attention he received until he began to expound the scriptures, it was then they began to leave the room one by one, saving one interesting, youth, who remained evidently from a desire to be further instructed until commanded to retire by a Venerable Patriarch. Their only place for their meetings has been in a private house, but they are so anxious to have a Synagogue that Cohen is engaged in arrangements to erect one at Sootkeehutta or old China Bazar. He hopes to lay the first stone in three or four months hence. He feels a reluctance to enter on the subject of the Messiah with his Christian friends but of course they are unanimous in the belief that He will come and that He must first appear at Jerusalem. The likerness of Cohen by Mr. Grant is highly creditable to him, as an artist; he took it for his valuable work the Oriental Heads.—*India Review for February.*

"*Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice.*'

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, March 12, 1841.

ARRIVED March 10, Steamer *Medusa*, Mr. Dawson, Commanding from Kurrachee 18th March.

AN Inquest was held the day before yesterday on the Body of a young Female Child who had died from being burnt in falling into a hole where the remaining embers of a Hoolee fire were still smothering. A Verdict of Accidental Death was returned.

OUR "*Sporting Magazine*" is now nearly ready for publication, and we hope to send it out during the month in a better form than it has hitherto appeared in. We take the opportunity of thanking our Friends who have favored us with their kind contributions. We have attempted a lithographic illustration, and can only deplore the poor state of that art in Bombay which prevents our having justice done to some excellent sketches. We do not see any reason why good lithographic drawings should not be made here, and we are sure that a good artist in that line would meet with plenty of encouragement. As the case stands there is the greatest difficulty in getting the commonest plans done with anything approaching neatness. There are several Lithographic Presses, but as yet we have scarcely seen a tolerable specimen. Some maps of the Island of Bombay executed at the Press in the Custom House are the best, but as for drawings alas they are a sad set of Murky affairs.

THE *Englishman* and *Hurkaru* of the 1st of March inform us that Forces are moving toward Ferozepoor to form an Army of interference in the affairs of the Punjaub. Major General Lumley who has been so long Adjutant General of the Bengal Army proceeds immediately by Dawk to Kurnaul "to assume a special command." The *Englishman* says this movement is in support of Shere Singh, but we have our doubts, and would rather suppose the views of Mr. Clarke will materially influence the final arrangements. A very respectable Force is already at the disposition of that Gentleman, and we have no doubt some important results will soon be reported. It is quite impossible that matters should be allowed to remain unsettled any longer and we can only congratulate the Company's Army on one of their own Officers being employed instead of a Fane Major General of Her Majesty's Service. Sir Jasper Nicholl shews his good taste in the selection, and from all we have heard of General Lumley's zeal and ability we have no doubt he will fully warrant the Commander-in-Chief in assigning to him the important duty to which he stands appointed. At all events a new era seems opening for the General Officers of the Company's Service. Two of their number will be employed in command on active service. We mean Generals Brooks and Lumley, while the claims of a third, Major General Woulfe to be acting Commander-in-Chief in Madras have been recognized and admitted. We would have the Officers of the Indian Army stand up a little more for their rights, and we shall soon see less of supercession and slight on occasions of calls for Service. The Company's Army has always done its duty on all occasions, and we need only cite the names of Clive, Ochterlony, Munro, Malcolm, and a host of others to prove the highest talent in their profession among the ranks of the hitherto slighted and superseded General Officers of the Indian Army of the Three Presidencies.

IT is with feelings of pain that we have to record another check to our Forces in Scinde. It appears from letters which we have received from Kurrachee of the 1st of March, that the Kujjuck Tribes who occupy a territory called the district of Seebee which occupies the N. E. corner of the plain of Cutch Gundava and commands the water courses from which the latter is supplied, not being either able or willing to pay their arrears of tribute to Shah Shoojah which amounted to 44,000 Rupees resolved rather to fight rather than pay. It was accordingly determined to send a force against the Chief fortified Town about 7 Coss East from Dadur, which from the district is commonly called Seebee, while its real name is Kujjuck. But before mentioning the unfortunate operations of our Troops, it may be as well to describe the localities as far as our information extends. The district of Seebee contains about 30 Villages each under its own peculiar ruler styled Hakim. The Chief Town where all the influential Chiefs reside is the Town of Kujjuck or Seebee, which contains about 4000 men chiefly of the Kujjuck Tribe, Purnee Patans and Selanee Beloochies, and the Town has water on three sides while the fourth is described as impracticable for Artillery. The people of the district are Patans of the Barozye clan and have always paid tribute direct to the Affghan Government and been independent of the Chief of Khelat; the annual revenue only amounts to about Rs. 36,000 while the entire population does not exceed from 5 to 6000 men, of whom 1000 only are fighting men who have no guns, but are armed with Matchlocks and mostly Infantry. Against this Town of Kujjuck or Seebee a force under Colonel Wilson of the 3rd Cavalry consisting of one Troop of the Horse Artillery, the 3rd Cavalry, some of Skinner's and Curtis' Horse and a wing of the 20th N. I. left Baugh from which the place is distant about 40 miles to compel the Chief to pay the tribute. To join this force 200 of the 2nd Grenadiers under Captains Rollings with Lieuts. Hogg, Falconer, and Morrison, marched from Dadur on the night of the 18th ultimo, and a junction was effected before Kujjuck on the 20th. An attack was concerted and acted on and was so far successful, that it is said a lodgement was effected within the gate by Lieutenant Creed with about 40 men, when most unhappily he was shot through the heart, and the men attacked by ten times their number were obliged to give ground. In the melee Lieut. Falconer of the Grenadiers and 4 Europeans were killed, and Lieut. Colonel Wilson wounded in the thigh, also Lieutenant Shaw of the Commissariat severely, and 40 Natives. The place is described as being very strong and requiring Battering Artillery, having water nearly all round. The Garrison was estimated at 1200 men but might have consisted of many more. The men of this Tribe are said to be very desperate fellows, having never been vanquished by the Murrees or other neighbouring tribes. On the receipt of this intelligence at Baugh, the whole force was ordered to move out against the place on the following day (the 22nd). The particulars of the attack above mentioned seem not yet to be known but, the common error of despising an enemy appears here to have been the primary cause of the disaster. Had the whole Bhaug force moved at once, this would have been spared, and a march of 40 miles was no such great affair that it might not have been undertaken. The force under Colonel Wilson appears from what we have heard to have been destitute of materiel for taking a fortified place. No Battering Train, no Pioneers, no scaling ladders are mentioned, merely the Guns of a Troop of Horse Artillery 6 Pounders, insufficient to make any impression on a strong fortress with mud walls a wet ditch and Garrisoned with 1200 desperate fellows. The brilliant successes of Ghuzni and Khelat seem to have set our General Officers on despising the routine of seiges, and nothing but sudden blows and blowing open gates are thought of. The Beloochees and Affghans must now be tolerably up to this method of attack, and "forewarned is forearmed" and from what we can learn by rumours here and there, when the gate was forced open by poor Creed, a rush and charge was made by the Garrison, which on his death carried every thing before it. The truth is there ought to have been some Companies of European Infantry. Had the white faces shewn themselves there is no doubt they would have beaten back any sally and made themselves masters of the place, but these tribes avow a contempt for the Hindoostanees, and on that appreciation of their merits and physical force, assault them with fury and the prestige of success. Sir Thomas Willshire appears to have been quite right in urging the Government at home to send out more European Troops. If we are to maintain our power in Scinde we must have more British Troops. We are now only beginning to reap the fruits of our conquest of Affghanistan and adoption of Shah Shoojah, the pear is ripening, and a tolerably decent annual allowance of blood and treasure will be required to keep up our authority in those countries. If a petty state consisting of only 5 or 6000 inhabitants, will when only 40 miles distant from an overwhelming British Force set us at defiance, refuse our ally tribute and beat back some of our best Troops, what are we to look for when that Force gets above the Bolan Pass and pushes on to Kandahar or ultimately to Herat? Why we shall leave a host of Hornets behind us who will require more Troops from Bombay to keep them in awe, more especially when the Seikhs are on the point of breaking out into open war with us, and can intrigue with all our enemies who will jump at the opportunity of a disturbed neighbourhood to annoy us in every possible way. No more untoward event than the present could well have happend, either for the Army or Politicals, it will detain the former below the pass when it was an object to push on because of the hot season's approach, while the Politicals will be vexed to find that their boasted negociations and the tranquillity they have talked of have all proved nonsense. There is little doubt when the whole Force arrives at Kujjuck it will find it abandoned as was the case of late at Khelat. In the mean time we have to lament the loss of our gallant Officers and men in a manner which from all we have hitherto learned is very unsatisfactory.

There is no greater Military error than to despise and undervalue an enemy, and there is scarcely an instance on record in the annals of Indian warfare in which it has not been paid for dearly. Major Clibborn's affair would never have proved disastrous had he possessed sufficient means and information, and we fear the gallant Commander of the attack at Kujjuck will be found to have suffered under similar privations. We shall look anxiously for further details, and as we hear that the official accounts have already been received by Government, we hope that no delay will occur in their speedy publication, in order that no erroneous opinions may be formed nor blame thrown on those who deserve it not.

WE would draw attention to the following communication in which we so entirely coincide that we have transplanted it from the Correspondence to the Editorial columns.

"The Interest which the case of Messrs. Forbes & Co. in the Supreme Court has excited &c. appears far from having altogether subsided, and indeed the care which the Firm have evinced that the public should be in possession fully and fairly of the real facts, is not calculated to calm the troubled ocean or remove "the suspicions" which the learned Judge has thought proper to append as a kind of honorary distinction to the Diploma of the Ecclesiastical Court of Canterbury. The Public it must be acknowledged are greatly indebted to Messrs. Forbes & Co. for kindly putting those facts in the possession of every one, without which from the high respectability of the Firm, the Public mind might prematurely revoke the decision of Sir Henry Roper for "this unkindest cut of all" which he has aimed at the House in question, but with these facts before us, and tney deserve greater weight emanating from Messrs. Forbes & Co., so far from removing any suspicions, by the statement of the case "de facto," tend to increase rather than diminish public opinion in favor of the learned Judge. This over carefulness on the part of the Firm to remove any suspicious by publishing the papers connected with the alledged "malpractice," and by which Sir Henry Roper was guided in making remarks upon "an "alledged copy of an alledged copy, of an alledged Will," may be more praiseworthy than profitable, and serve as an antidote to their own case, and also as a stimulant to urge the Public outcry of "Sir Henry Roper's possible recall" gratulating and congratulating the Public that.

"Digna satis fortuna revisit"?
Virgil Æ. III P. 318.

The learned Judge in his remarks upon the case before us states that these "Malpractices" are not new, are not of alien origin, and however improperly passed over "in by gone times of happy memory" are nevertheless highly reprehensible, unjust oppressive practices, to which the mind may consent but cannot approve, and however pregnant with pecuniary advantages to Individuals, are fully fraught with mischief to the Public weal. We are aware that there are some circumstances in the History of Man where a certain Greek Proverb would not be inappropriately applied,

"Long exercise my frind inures the mind
"And what we once disliked we pleasing find."

The *Courier* of Tuesday last gives vent to expressions which may become one ready to burst with supposed literary celebrity, but which we are sure cannot be the deliberate cool inprejudiced uninfluenced effusions of "the Conducteur of the *Courier*," and although appearing in the form of a Leader, bear "prima facie" evidence of being "a "wheeler, one which may be drawn over but cannot take the lead. In the article we allude to it is said "we en- "tertain the highest esteem for the "legal institutions of our Country, "and are prone to pay the utmost at- "tention and reverence to those who "clothed in the Majesty of the Law "are vested with the power of admin- "istering its decrees." This sentence is intended as a sort of "soft solder" (or as Mr. Slick writes Sawder)" to which the human mind is defferent. We are free to confess our proneness to go astray, not so the writer of the article in the *Courier*. He is prone to pay the utmost reverence to the Majesty of the of the Law, and yet forsooth immediately is prove to gravitate to treason if a design against the Queen's honor be treason, in the same way that a dislodged apple falls to the ground.

The Public character of a Judge is public property and his Public acts may fairly be investigated and fully convassed. It cannot elude the Public grasp, but his private character is doubtless his own, that cannot enter the Portals of a Court of Law with impunity, and like the dagger in Macbeth it may elude our grasp. The Giver of British Law Her Majesty, by the constitution cannot be supposed to be influenced publicly in any one of her acts, and by the same parity of reasoning it is contrary to our constitution to suppose the administration of the Law influenced by private motives. We do not say that there are not instances when Judges have been influenced by private motives, but they have been notoriously corrupt in the times they lived in; but admit this in the subject instead of the accident, and there is an end to the supposed and rightly supposed administration of Justice according to the tenor of the Law by our Legal Functionaries. To attack then the private character of a Judge tends as much to the injury (not to say the illegality) of his public acts as his private character. The writer of the article in the *Courier* broadly asserts that Sir H. Roper in the case in question was influenced by private motives, and fathers the proof of the correctness of the charge upon Sir H. Roper himself. But might not that Judge justly turn round upon the writer of the article and say "out of thine own "mouth will I condemn thee thou "wicked Servant," when the writer asserts that Sir H. Roper avows "an "impartial; soothing Judgment on "the matter can hardly be expected "from me." Now since the remarks made by Sir H. Roper on the alleged copy of an alledged copy, of an alleged will "were fully warranted, by the documents connected with the affair (as published by Messrs F.) and entertaining the same opinion, or rather being confirmed in February 1841 in the opinion expressed in December 1840, it is no question that he acted as he did in refusing the petition.

Did Messrs. Forbes & Co. between Dec. and February procure such document as were calculated to remove the 'suspicions' that were formed, or if they had been produced would they have served to confirm or remove the suspicions! Sir H. Roper declares that the document established in his mind the fact of improper connivance, & on reading the evidence few impartial persons would differ from the learned Judge. Had Sir H. Roper in February set aside his opinion in December by granting the prayer of the petition to the satisfaction of Messrs. Forbes and Co. it would have afforded no kind of proof either that he was impartial in his second judgment or partial in his first, unless Messrs Forbes and Co. had produced as requested by Sir H. Roper such documents as would "clear up the affair." These documents were not, because they could not be produced.

Messrs. Forbes and Co. could not and do not yet see the impropriety of obtaining the probate in the manner it has been, but "as no man can be an impartial Judge in his own case" "which appeareth well until his neighbour cometh and searcheth him out" we need not wonder that Messrs. Forbes & Co. are not partial to Sir H. Roper's Judgment or need we wonder that Sir H. Roper is partial to his own, the offspring of his clear and just discrimination.

The *Courier* indirectly acknowledges the justice of his Sir H. Roper's judgment on the case in question, but enters a kind of protest against the harshness of style to which the remarks were delivered. At the same time the *Courier* indulges the harshest language possible when descanting upon the personal and judicial merits of Sir H. Roper in this and other cases: let the *Courier* produce the author on whose veracity he can afford so large a space of confidence as to attack the highest judicial authority and "meet his foe face to face." It has been said and complained of that Sir H. Roper has unnecessarily attacked the character of Messrs. Forbes & Co. but the public acts of Messrs. Forbes & Co. are open to public canvass as are those of Sir H. Roper. Messrs. Forbes & Co. in the case in question acted in a public capacity, and as the facts of the case could not but be known to these parties, in condemning the promoters of it on an improper procedure, the parties connected with it must share in the reproof which their public act involves. The act the learned Judge remarked could not be done without the connivance and knowledge of the institutors, and we may fairly conclude that an improper public transaction has merely met with a proper public reproof tempered with every paliation consistent with justice and the generally acknowledged mildness and impartiality of the Judge. Not to extend these remarks to too great a length, we may without any pretension to "Pudor Malus" assert that so long as those things vulgarly known and denominated "*stubborn facts*" stand in the way of Messrs. Forbes & Co., the publication of acknowledged or anonymous communications to overwhelm judicial opinion so to speak in an arithmetical proportion will deepen public conviction of the justice of Sir H. Roper's remarks in a Geometrical ratio.

CALCUTTA.

TRIBUTE TO MAJOR HENDERSON.

The following parting address to Major Henderson, on the occasion of his retirement from the public service, and consequent separation from that useful and valuable class of public servants denominated Assistants in the public officers, is alike creditable to the Major, and to gentlemen whose signatures it bears. The circumstances under which they have come forward to express their sentiments of esteem, and their opinion of his public character as the head of the department to which they belong, stamp every syllable with sincerity and truth. Major Henderson's answer needs no comment; in short, the address and the answer are worthy of the particular attention of all the Assistants, as well as of that of all their superiors of every grade, in every office under the government, as exhibiting in a very remarkable manner, respect and esteem, on the one hand, and a suitable degree of kindness and consideration on the other, which never fail to produce unity of purpose and accelerate the performance of public duty:—

To MAJOR H. B. HENDERSON.

Dear Sir,—Your retirement from the public service, and consequent separation from those who have for many years had the honor to serve under you, induce us to wait upon you with this address, expressive of our regret, at a circumstance which deprives us of the benefit of your supporting kindness in the continued progress of our labour.

Whatever your talents may be, (and they are highly esteemed), we may not, by according praise, assume the right to judge:—it is for the Government which you have served so long to declare the sense which is or ought to be entertained of the manner in which you have so ably conducted the duties confided to your management. We (as your subordinates, would on the present occasion confine ourselves to the duty of acknowledging, with much thankfulness, the generous and the friendly consideration extended to us in all our official intercourse with you, and to beg your acceptance of the accompanying token of regard in testimony of the feelings created in our minds by your amenity of manners and kindness of disposition, evinced on every occasion towards those, who, in offering their best wishes for your future success, beg to subscribe themselves.

Dear Sir, your faithful and obliged servants.
(Signed) R. Kerr, J. Kerr, W. Stacey, J. M. Lauchlin, J. H. Miller, A. J. Sturmer, George Wood, W. Grant, R. George. J. A. Kerr, J. B. Livesay, T. P. Whittinberry, E. Goodall, J. Sinclair, G. E. Kellner and W. Wood.

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Dear Gentlemen,—You must excuse me for not thanking you adequately this morning, for your kind address, and for the very handsome token of your esteem presented to me in so gratifying a manner.—The address alone would have amply served to fix and confirm in my mind the opinion of the good feeling actuating the whole of the establishment of the Audit Department. I have often thought with pleasure and made it a subject of remark to my friends and others, that it would be difficult to produce in any country a more quietly conducted, respectable and intelligent body of public assistants than the gentlemen I have had the good fortune to be associated with for the past ten years. It is with real pleasure therefore I have received the testimonial from you; and believe me, that the handsome little token you have offered me with your well known names inscribed, will be long and deeply prized by myself and my family.

With many a sincere good wish for the welfare of you all, believe me,

My dear Gentlemen, your's very faithfully,

(Signed) H. B. HENDERSON.

To Messrs. R. Kerr. J. Kerr. M. S. Stanton. W. Whittinberry. W. Stracy. J. M. Lauchlin, A. J. Sturmer, G. Wood, W. Grant, J. Mackenzie, R. George, J. George, J. B. Livesay, E. Goodall, W. Wood, J. Sinclair and G. E. Killner.—*Commercial Advertiser, Feb.* 23.

THACKER AND CO.'S WAREHOUSE.

ENGLISHMAN, FEBRUARY 25.

Among the *new* novelties, in arts, literature and science, which every ship brings us out—as though all England and France were perpetually exerting their genius for the particular behoof of the people of Calcutta—we yesterday 'just dropped in' to Thacker and Co.'s and saw a variety of very pretty landscapes drawn on porcelain, and so like the life (of water colour painting) that connoisseurs as we, of course, are—for what is an Editor not a connoisseur in?—we were at first deceived by the resemblance. They are exceedingly pretty, and being of various sizes, and all very neatly framed, and ready to be hung up, we have no doubt that persons of taste will purchase them to 'adorn their walls,' as the great lord Chatham phrased it. There are not very many of them, by the way!

SHERIFF OF CALCUTTA.

We understand that it has been decided that the Sheriffalty of Calcutta shall henceforth be a permanent appointment, and we believe that it is intended the Sheriff shall combine with the duties of that office the functions of Deputy likewise. We are not in possesion of the reasons of the alteration in the present arrangement, but we can readily understand that it offers great advantages over the system of annual changes, and holds out a prospect of the correct performance of the duty which the law and the constitution impose upon the Sheriff. At present, the Sheriff, excepting that he occasionally appears in the public to look grave and important, is a nonentity here. The Deputy is the man, who learned in the unpopular part of the law, does all the work, and reaps but a proportion of the profits. Either the latter should enjoy all the honour too, or the former should take upon himself the labour pertaining to his office.

Amongst the inconveniences resulting from the present system, we may instance the extreme difficulties of getting business done which involves an exercise of the Sheriff's discretion. The functionary, newly installed, is averse to sanction alterations suggested by the officers under his control, until he has had experience enough to determine their expediency; and when he has acquired this necessary insight into affairs, he is on the point of laying down the staff of office and his diffident of authorizing alterations which his successor may not like, or which it would be more delicate, in appearance at least, to leave that gentleman's discretion. We are aware that inconvenience has arisen from this feeling and may so arise again and again, for Calcutta Sheriffs, however close may be their professional connection with a *Birch*, have never been remarkable for the employment of a *new broom*.

MOVEMENT OF TROOPS.

ENGLISHMAN, MARCH 1.

The following are extracts from letters which reached us this morning:—

'*Camp Burdwan*, 23*d Feb.* 1841.—The 8th Regiment N. I., under the command of Major G. Hicks, arrived at Burdwan this morning, from Bareilly, and was to reach Hooghly on the 28th instant in progress to Barrackpore.'

Sugowlee, 23*d Feb.* 1841.—The Right Wing of the 40th has just been ordered to accompany Mr. Wilkins towards the Nepaul Frontier;—it is furnished with 40 rounds of service ammunition, but I have not heard whether any Artillery is to be sent; Cavalry I apprehend will be. We know nothing of the cause. We have all been kept in most vexatious suspense, and this *doux* is cheering, for it clears up the future in a good measure. We may *now*, I suppose, make up our minds for caloric and goitre. These are three patients already affected with it—goitre not caloric. The Nepaul Ministry was changed, (I believe) a short time ago, and it is not unreasonable to suppose that the discontented portion of the soldiery have found more than one leading spirit from among the dismissed Cabinet. I have since learnt that the detachment is to proceed to the frontier to prevent the Ranee's entering our territories. The snaviter in modo is to be first essayed—(and Wilkins is well qualified for the task.) Should this fail Major Bonham and his lads are to try t'other.

The *sight* of a few Cavalry would do more than Mr. W.'s entire vocabulary.

The detachment starts at 3 P. M.

AFFGHANISTAN.

HURKARU, FEBRUARY 27.

The latest letters received from Affghanistan, give but a cheerless picture of the aspect of affairs in that troubled country. Disaffection is rife throughout the Empire, from Ghiresk to the Khyber—from the Bolan to the Hindoo Koosh, and rumours of approaching expeditions are current in every quarter. If we are not strangely mistaken, the coming spring will see many a corps in motion, for campaigns are now being talked of against Bajour, in the Kohistan—against the armed hordes of the Ghiljie country, and again in Zamindaner. Regarding the origin of the recent outbreaks, strange stories are said to be afloat; and many do not scruple to declare that SHAH SOOJAH-OOL-MOOLK himself is the prime agent in all these movements! We give this merely as an *on dit*; for low as is our estimate of the character of the Caubul Monarch, it is almost incredible that such black ingratitude should have a place in any man's heart. He who, by the aid of British gallantry, and at the expense of British life-blood and British treasure, has been exalted from a degraded state of exile to the throne of a vast Empire, is now said to be intriguing, through crafty agents, for the expulsion of our British troops from the country, which, but for their bayonets he could never have regained. British controul is distasteful to him. Beginning, as he is, to enjoy the *sweets** of restored dominion, he feels the irksomeness of being restrained, by our interference, from giving loose to the reins of a host of evil passions, which, but for the guiding hand of the British Government, would hurry him from crime to crime, to the cost of his people in the first instance, and secondly, to his own undoing. His impatience under this controul it is, of course, his policy to dissemble, but it will become more manifest every day, and cannot fail to arrest the attention of those, by whom he is watched. Sir A. Burnes, who knows, better than any man living, the temper of the Affghan people, and the characters of the principal actors, in the late struggles, should set all his cunning to work, to trace the operations of this impatient feeling, and, if possible, to expose the covert machinations, so dangerous if long concealed, of our royal *friend*, and protege. We have, for sooth, been most unfortunate in espousing the cause of this man, for not only is he in himself one, whose good faith can not be relied upon, and whose personal character can not be respected, but one, who is the father of a prince still less worthy of admiration than himself—the father of a prince who will never be able to draw towards him the affections of his people, nor ever to inspire the confidence of the Government to whom he will owe the sovereignty of Affghanistan. Thus situated, we must be ever on the watch for we have not only open enemies but professing friends to guard ourselves against; and our Envoy, when he hears of an insurrection in Affghanistan must never forget that a probability—and a very great one—exists of the plot having been hatched, within the very precincts of the court, at which he is the representative of Great Britain. Auspicious state of things, truly! The unpopularity of the reigning family to contend against on one side, and their treachery on the other. We have no safety either in the friendly feelings of the people, or in the firm alliance of their rulers. The people are warring against their rulers—*but both* are warring against us because we have forced upon them a monarch whom they hate! and that hates us, because we do not suffer him to play the tyrant, with a rigour, proportionate to his unbounded desires. And whilst all this is going on in *Caubul*, Dhost Mahommed is journeying downwards through the provinces of Hindustan, leaving behind him the regrets of his old people, and carrying with him the sympathies of all the gallant British soldiers, by whose agency he has been dethroned. Heaven only knows to what all this will lead. If disastrous results to the British Empire in the East are not now being engendered in the womb of Time, it is evident that an all-bountiful Providence is working another miracle in our behoof.

THE PUNJAUB.

HURKARU, MARCH 1.

We announced to our country readers on Friday, and to our town readers on the following morning, that there was every likelihood of our troops on the frontier being called into action immediately to settle the disturbed state of the Punjab; and we are now enabled to add to this intelligence that Major General Lumley, Adjutant-General of the Army, has already received instructions to proceed by dawk to Kurnaul, [probably, before the publication of this, he will have proceeded] "to a special command" or, in other words, the command of troops destined for service in the Seikh territories. Almost all military men will agree in their opinion of the wisdom of the Government in making this selection; for an abler or more zealous officer, or one more likely to act with promptitude and decision is not to be found in the Army. We shall look with great anxiety for further intelligence from Loodhianah. Mr. Clarke has already a very nice little force consisting of details from every branch of the service with, happily, a goodly proportion of Horse Artillery; and we dare say, we, shall hear that laurels have been won, before General Lumley's arrival.

Since writing the above we have received a letter from Ferozepore also, confirmatory of the statement of our troops being employed in the Punjab. The intelligence received at Ferozepore—by Captain Lawrence, P. A., and other gentlemen as well as natives,—from Lahore, is of a nature to justify the belief that ere many weeks elapse the Brigades at that station and at Loodhiana, supported, no doubt, by many reinforcements from Kurnaul and Meerut, will take the field against the Punjab powers.

THE ROYAL TIGER IN BARRACKPORE PARK.

We understand the Royal Tiger, which was presented by the King of Nepaul to the Bengal Government, and which was placed in the Barrackpore Park, died yesterday. He is to be skeletonized.—*Calcutta Courier, Feb.* 26.

* What are sweets to him are a shame and reproach to others. We have received details of his doings, and of those of the Shahzadah, which make us blush for humanity, as we peruse them.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

THE VERY REV. DR. KELLY.—Our readers will be gratified to learn that the very Rev. the Pro. Vicar General of Bengal has arrived in town, and has taken up his residence at the Parochial house, where he was cordially welcomed by his worthy predecessor, the very Rev. Fre Antonio de Santa Maria. Dr. Kelly left the '*Thomas Grenville*' on Monday evening a little below Diamond Harbour, and landed in Calcutta early on Tuesday morning. His Reverence has been waited upon by several gentlemen of the Catholic community, who were anxious to show every mark of respect and attention to their esteemed superior.

RESTORATION OF PLACE TO THE CATHOLIC COMMUNITY.—We have already hailed as the harbinger of peace and reunion, the new arrangement that has been made by the Holy See for the welfare of the Bengal Vicariate. The nomination of so eminent a prelate as the Right Rev. Dr. Carew, appears to have given universal satisfaction; this in itself is a proof that the Catholics of Calcutta are fully sensible of the value of the great blessing they have received. We were particularly pleased to see in the *Expositor* of last Saturday a cheering appeal to the Catholic community to submit their cares and grievances to our respected Vicar General.

We heartily join our brother in his judicious appeal, and while we congratulate him on the evidence he has thus given of a sense of returning obedience to the spiritual head of the Vicariate, we congratulate ourselves on being spared the disagreeable task hitherto imposed on us of refuting and exposing errors and misstatements. It shall not be said of us that we were slow or reluctant to assist with our best endeavours any measure that might be proposed for restoring peace to a community too long torn by civil dissension.—It shall not be said of us that we hesitated to make due sacrifices towards securing an undivided co-operation of all sincere Catholics for the purpose of promoting the best interests of the Bengal Mission. It shall not be said of us that we were not the foremost to express our unqualified submission to the judgment of our esteemed Pro-Vicar General. No—we are extremely desirous of peace, and for the sake of this inestimable blessing, we shall henceforth crush every angry feeling and carefully avoid the slightest allusion to those controverted points that are likely to keep alive the spirit of bitterness. In resolving thus we make no unimportant sacrifice, for there are several misleading articles in the *Expositor*, which we have not had time to analyze, and on which we might with perfect justice have offered a few defensive remarks: but we sacrifice these personal considerations—we shall never again directly or indirectly revert to them. In the spirit of perfect good will therefore we now come forward to offer the hand of fellowship to our brother the *Bengal Expositor*.

INTERESTING LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Apostolic Brief, appointing the Rt. Rev. Dr. Carew, Vicar Apostolic of Bengal, together with his Lordship's Pastoral address to his new flock, and the credentials of the Very Rev. Dr. Kelly, will be read at the solemn Mass on Sunday next, at the principal Catholic Church.

The Lenten Pastoral published last Sunday, and given in our present issue, has been fully approved of by the very Rev. the Pro-Vicar General.

The Evening Service on Sundays will be resumed during Lent at the Principal Catholic Church.—*Catholic Intelligencer, Feb.* 26.

MADRAS.

THE SCHOONER BENTINCK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ATHENÆUM.

Madras.

MY DEAR SIR.—I will thank you to give the following account of the wreck of the *Schooner Bentinck* in your valuable journal. By so doing you will highly oblige,

My dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. HALL.

Ramisseram Island, 21st February, 1841.

We made sail from Tranquebar on the morning of the 17th at 5 A. M. with strong N. E. winds and cloudy weather, steering S. B. E. sailing about 7 knots: at noon latitude observed 10·22 N. Sounded in 8 fathoms—at 3 P. M. sounded 7 fathoms—Point Calymere bearing N. W. steered S. W. sailing 4½ knots. On the morning of the 18th at 5 A. M. sounded 4½ fathoms—came to with the best bower veered to 60 fathoms chain with fresh N. N. E. gales and dark cloudy weather with heavy sea: veered out more 20 fathoms chain—at 5—30 parted our best bower at 45 fathoms; let go the second bower and veered to 90 fathoms chain at 6 30 P. M. On the 18th parted the second with 70 fathoms chain and stood out with a heavy gale from the N. N. E. with a confused sea. Ship labouring most heavily, found it impossible to beat to windward—the ship labouring heavily and carrying a heavy press of sail to clear a lee shore—found her still making her way and shoaling her water—at 11-30 found her in 3½ fathoms; put her in stays, and whilst in stays carried away the foremast head, which brought with it the fore top mast, top gallant mast jib and flying jib boom, and the main top mast: let go the grappling lash'd on to which were two brass swivels and veered out to the end of the chain; found the ship still drifting—at 12-30 the vessel took ground in 1½ fathoms—the ship striking very heavily with a heavy sea breaking over, which drove her high and dry on the Ramisseram island—At daylight finding her full of water, employed hands to save the cargo.—*Athenæum, March* 2.

CHELSEA PENSIONERS AT BANGALORE.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

From a late notice to our Correspondents, it will be seen, that sundry letters from Chelsea Pensioners had been refused publication, from a conviction that the writers thereof had mistaken the drift of a short article which appeared in the *Athenæum* for the 19th January last, in which that body bore a rather conspicuous part: but no sort of obloquy was meant to them; as it was only testifying their high sense of the public labours of a high functionary, whose talent for mystification and obscurity, puzzles many more penetrating craniums than those of the Chelsea Pensioners.

The subject of this notice however is more connected with them, as it is to bring before the public the formation and establishment amongst them of an institution highly creditable to those with whom it originated, alike creditable to those by whom it is supported, and doubtlessly beneficial to those for whom it is formed. This institution, which is denominated, "*A Society formed amongst the Pensioners of Her Majesty's Service residing in and near Bangalore, is called the Bangalore Burial, Widows and Orphans Fund Society.*"

The object of the institution is for the laudable purpose of affording pecuniary assistance to the widows and children of its members, and for defraying the expenses of Burial of the Pensioners or their families, and is supported by a quarterly subscription of one Rupee from each member.

Upwards of Fifty have already joined the Society. A committee chosen from their own body has been nominated to manage and conduct its affairs, consisting of a President, three Members, and a Secretary who also officiates as Treasurer. The name of the President is most appropriate, *Sage*: nor is the Secretary's less so, *Partridge*. As the object of the Society is most praiseworthy, it has met with the approbation of those in power, and the worthy Brigadier and others have presented handsome donations towards its support.

A year or two ago, Hood's Comic Annual exhibited amongst other Whims and Oddities, "A Constable's Miscellany,' being a curious collection of queer characters all under charge of A Constable. Truly, a meeting of the Chelsea Pensioners is not a bad representation of Hood's sketch. There is such a variety of dress and costume, that it would take the pencil of a Hood or the tongue of a Mathews to describe them. Some who reckon themselves slap up bang coves, are to be seen in coats of mud coloured brown, with snuff colored kersey mere vests, in small grease spot patterns, embroidered at the edge with tobacco juice or heavy wet, the tights made small or large according as the wearer has shape to show, with a check shirt without sleeves or neck. Some of them have jackets with particularly greasy collars and cuffs. Having no pockets to carry a rag, the jacket cuff does the duties required to clean the nasal organ. There are to be seen also, waistcoats of all sorts which either the Fancy cribs of Field-lane, Monmouth Street, or St. Giles's could furnish; but such as hang loose and easy are most fashionable. A new pattern has been recently introduced, which is in high vogue with those who have good flesh-bags: these are cut very skimping over the cram, and are liked by the snips, because, they consume less stuff, and are more lively and consistent with the airy example of Old Spurs or Dusty Bob—and other models of elegance. Sometimes the vests have buttons of bright metal: military ones are avoided, but livery buttons or naval ones are fashionable.

For full dress occasions, Christenings. Funerals, or the like, the most approved costume consists in short kickseys open at the knee, red garters, and striped worsted stockings—a yellow fogle, a la Ned Stockman, a white castor, false collar of foolscap which meets at the lug, and cotton gloves.

A few of them are partial to the canine species, and bring their tykes to the meetings, with brass squeezes round their throttles, and the tail gracefully shaved; each beautifying his animal as his fancy wills. Gardeners ornament the hinder quarters with a carrot stuck a spigot and fosset. Carpenters prefer a true foot rule—snobs a pegging awl, and tailors a thimble, placed gracefully over the sixth joint from the vertebra.—*Ibid.*

EUROPE.

THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.—SITTING OF WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The President took the chair at a quarter past two o'clock.

The PRESIDENT announced that the King had received the Address of the Chamber, in reply to the Speech from the throne, and read his Majesty's reply to the Address.

M. TESTE, Minister of Public Works, presented a bill for a credit of three millions of francs for the repair of roads, canals, etc., which have been injured by the inundations in the South. The bill was ordered to be printed.

On the proposition of M. FULCHIRON it was ordered that the discussion on the bill for the regulation of factory labour as to children should stand for to-morrow week.

M. JAUBERT's proposition, relative to canal-navigation, was ordered to stand for discussion on Monday.

On the proposition of M. GLAIS BIZOIN, the customs bill was ordered to stand for discussion after that on the bill for the regulation of the labour of children in factories.

The order of the day for the discussion of the bill for a supplementary credit of 700,000fr., in favour of foreign refugees in France, was then read.

M. DUGABE asked the Government what it intended to do on the subject of the amnesty, which had just been published by the Spanish Government, and which absolved all political offenders of no importance, but maintained the condemnations against civil and military officers. He wished the French Government to exert its influence to procure an unexceptional amnesty, as whatever exceptions there might be would impose a burthen upon France, by augmenting the number of refugees. The hon. member also asked, why General Balmaseda was still kept prisoner at Lille.

M. GUIZOT said the Cabinet had laid down as a principle that it should not interfere directly in the affairs of Spain. The government could not therefore do what the honourable member desired. As to the observation that France would be burthened with refugees, he begged to remark that France in giving relief to refugees did but perform an act of generosity; the parties to whom she gave relief had no claim upon her. The government in proposing to assist these unfortunate persons was merely actuated by motives of humanity. He repeated that the Cabinet could not and would not interfere with the Spanish Government on the subject of the amnesty.

M. DE LARCY admitted that the assistance given to foreign refugees was merely an act of humanity, but he contended that it was a line of conduct from which France could not depart. He then censured in strong terms, the policy adopted towards Spain, which, he said, was quite new, and that the influence of France in Spain was at an end. He next alluded to a letter, which has appeared in the journals, as from the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, and which, he said, was couched in very offensive terms.

M. GUIZOT.—No such letter has been written

M. DE LARCY said he was happy to have given rise to this explanation, as in the present state of things it would really be too hard to be exposed to observations of such a nature from a Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs. He then observed that the English influence was powerful in Spain, and said he saw it with deep regret, as he could wish France to have influence there. He wished to know what course Ministers intended to take as to Spain. They were embarrassed with the prisoner of Bourges, and the hospitality of the Palais Royal almost compromised it. (Disapprobation.) It placed France in a position, which could not be too speedily got rid of.

M. DUCHATEL, Minister of the Interior, said he would not follow the hon. member through his remarks, and would merely protest against the principle that foreign refugees were absolutely entitled to relief from the state. As to the question why General Balmaseda was still detained, he would reply, that at present the General's captivity was not a rigorous one, for he had the whole town of Lille for his prison. The motives which had induced his predecessor to keep up this activity were founded upon right. The government wished to prevent the return of civil war in Spain, and therefore, took every means to prevent it.

After a few words from M. Duprat and M. Cunè

M. DUGABE asked the Minister of the Interior if he meant to retain the right of giving or refusing passports to Spanish refugees? Passports, he said, had been refused to several who wished to quit France. He was desirous that the government should obtain from the Spanish government a modification of the amnesty.

No answer was returned to M. Dugabe.

M. CHEGARAY observed that, by continually taking in the Chamber of exercising an influence over the affairs of another country, they defeated their own object, for they excited national susceptibility and created an angry feeling. The way to be sure of the alliance of Spain, and to make a firm friend of her, was to aid in the reformation of her navy, and to assist in giving her strength.

The general discussion was now closed, and the articles of the bill, for a supplementary credit of 700,000fr. in aid of foreign refugees were adopted.

The PRESIDENT announced that the order of the day stood for a discussion, on Friday, on the bill for closing the accounts of 1838, and for a meeting in the bureaux previously to the public sitting, to examine the bill for the supplementary credits of 1840.

M. GLAIS BIZOIN proposed that the meeting of the bureaux for the examination of the bill of supplementary credits for 1840 should be postponed, as the Chamber was not in possession of the documents connected with the fortifications, and he begged that they might be communicated by the ministry.

M. AUGUIS requested that the discussion on the accounts of 1838 might also be postponed, as some communications from the government were necessary before they could be discussed.

M. GUIZOT said, a special bill respecting fortifications, and particularly as regarded the fortifications of Paris, would soon be presented to the Chamber, and the documents, desired by Glais Bizoin would be annexed to the bill.

The proposition of adjournment made by M. Glass Bizoin was then put to the vote. The first division was doubtful; on the second his proposition was rejected.

The proposition of M. Auguis, respecting the discussion on the accounts of 1838, was next put to the vote. The Chamber decided on taking the discussion out of the order of the day for Friday, but did not fix a day for its coming on.

A DEPUTY now proposed that the Chamber should adjourn to Saturday. The proposition was very generally supported.

The PRESIDENT asked if there was any opposition, and there being none, it was ordered that the Chamber, at the close of present sitting should adjourn to Saturday.

The Chamber then proceeded to the ballot on the bill for granting a supplementary credit of 700.000fr. to foreign refugees. The numbers—For the bill, 229; against it, 18.

It being now six o'clock, and there being nothing else on the order of the day, the Chamber adjourned to Saturday. It was understood, that in consequence of this adjournment the examination in the Bureaux of the bill for supplementary credits on the estimates of 1840 would take place on Saturday, previously to the public sitting, instead of Friday.

EXTRAORDINARY PRESERVATION OF LIFE.—We have often protested against the destruction of human life by the halter, but it is now our pleasant duty to record an instance in which it was saved by that means. Last Saturday, as the Mariner, of Plymouth, was nearing this harbour, the mainsail jibbed, carried away the run, and threw a young man overboard. He was taken some distance from the ship, but just as he was sinking, Captain Clevely cleverly threw the hitch of a rope round his neck, and in this extraordinary manner rescued the drowning man from death.—*Sunderland Herald.*

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